

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXV.....No. 88

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth Avenue and 34th St.—THE TWELVE TRISTRATIONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF THE EMERALD RING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE SPECTER ON THE HEATH.—GYMNASTIC EXERCISES.—IRISH EMIGRANT.

ROOTH'S THEATRE, 251 St. between 6th and 6th Ave.—EDWIN BOOTH AS MACBETH.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th Street.—LOST AT SEA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF HANCOCK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th Street.—ENGLISH OPERA.—FRODO.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth St.—FRODO.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner of Thirtieth St.—Maiden play. Performance every evening.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—FRODO.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th St.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 553 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.—THEATRICAL AGENCY.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—FRODO.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth Street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 15th Street and Broadway.—THE NEW HILTON.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, March 29, 1870.

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THE HON. JIM IRVING was the most placid among the "great repulsed" last night.

THE EFFICIENT OF OUR POLICE was very forcibly exhibited last night. It required only four hundred and fifty to keep two men out of Tammany Hall; but those men were Congressmen Fox and Senator Creamer, with hordes of followers at their back.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.—A law and order man asks us—

What means this fuss near Irving Place?

What is it all about?

When clubs are tramped in Tammany.

And jackknives are ruled out?

And we can only answer, apply to Mr. Kennedy, for he carried the winning hand.

The Policy of the President—A New Cabinet Necessary.

It is evident the President is not assisted by his Cabinet as he ought to be in the public policy he has marked out for his administration. This is particularly the case in his policy with regard to St. Domingo, Cuba, the West Indies, and our relations with American countries generally. He is a progressive man, he comprehends the destiny of this country, he has those large ideas of the future and grandeur of the republic which the people of his section—the Great West—have, and he desires to extend the power and commerce of the United States in this hemisphere while he remains in office. Hence the treaty which he has made for the annexation of St. Domingo, the project for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and the other steps he is taking to make this republic the dominating power over the American Continent and in American affairs. The acquisition of St. Domingo and the Darien canal are the initial steps, the points d'appui, to use a military term, for controlling the political condition and trade of Cuba and the rest of the Antilles, as well as of the Central and South American States. Looking at the position, growth, power and interests of this great republic, the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea should be and must become, in a political and commercial point of view, American lakes. The first Napoleon said, once, we believe, that he would make the Mediterranean a French lake, and General Grant has, probably, some such idea with regard to the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. To narrow-minded and local politicians this might appear somewhat visionary; but any one who will contemplate the greatness, growth and destiny of the United States, must admit that it is the idea of a far-seeing statesman and patriot.

Taking this as the policy of General Grant we can see why he would prefer to purchase Cuba to leaving the question of future annexation or of an independent State on our border an open one. In the event of the insurrection being successful the leaders of the Cubans might desire an independent existence to gratify their own ambition or prejudice of race; might, in fact, attempt to affiliate with European Powers, or to throw the commercial advantages of their country into the hands of these Powers. At any rate, the political conditions and relations of Cuba with the United States might become as troublesome a question as that of the Spanish possession of the island has been for a long period. The President desires the freedom of the Cubans, and believes, no doubt, that the possession of St. Domingo by the United States must tend to dispossess Spain of her American colonies, as well as to make all the West Indies independent of Europe. General Grant saw in the French occupation of Mexico and the European imperial experiment there the difficulties this country might be subject to if the status of American territories should remain undetermined. His idea is America for the Americans, and his object is to avoid every chance of future complications, by establishing the supremacy of the United States in all affairs pertaining to this hemisphere.

But in this broad and comprehensive policy he requires a Cabinet that can understand and assist him. The Secretary of State, whose business it is especially to attend to such matters, does not sympathize with the President nor enter into his views. He means well, probably, and is a highly respectable gentleman. Nor is he without ability and experience; but he belongs to another school of politics. He is too conservative and timid. He is not progressive, like the President, and has no idea of the destiny of this country. Besides, he is under the influence of Mr. Sumner, who, from his position as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs and his assumption, has become a dictator in all international matters. Mr. Sumner is selfish, and looks only to his own interests, fame or peculiar notions, just as our New York leading politicians are looking in the trouble they have created at Albany about the City Charter. His selfish idea, like theirs, is to sacrifice everything, yes, the best interests of the country, to gratify personal ambition and feeling. How, then, can Mr. Fish, while under the influence of this man and while governed by his contracted conservative notions, either serve the President or represent the country?

The President will have to change his Cabinet in order to carry out his policy. He may not like to do this, for he is kind-hearted and not disposed to extreme measures unless compelled to take them. In this respect he is like Mr. Lincoln. But ought not Mr. Fish to resign to relieve the President from embarrassment and to serve his delicacy? The Secretary must see that he is in the way. Will he not gracefully retire? The honor conferred upon him already ought to be sufficient to satisfy his ambition. Whether he voluntarily retires or not the time is not far off when General Grant will have to reorganize the Cabinet. The present one is weak and sectional. With the restoration of the South some one should be taken from that part of the country. Such a man, for example, as General Orr, of South Carolina. With his large experience, thoroughly national views and great ability, he would be a valuable Cabinet Minister at the present time. His appointment, too, would go far to heal our sectional difficulties. For Secretary of State, in place of Mr. Fish, the President could not do better than appoint Senator Morton. He, like the President, is liberal, comprehensive in his ideas and a statesman. There is, perhaps, no public man more suitable for that position at the present time than he. Other changes may be necessary, and it would be well, probably, to reorganize the Cabinet thoroughly, but a change in the State Department is imperative. The President must have a Cabinet that will be in accord with him and that will carry out his policy.

REPUBLICANS AT ALBANY.—Now is your time to save the State by saving the city. If you don't know what to do, ask General Grant. He is in favor of a general amnesty and of peace with the Indians. We think, if asked, he will send a few of his Quakers up the Hudson, and peace-makers are the men wanted up there now.

THE JIM-IRVING HALL DEMOCRACY, who went to the Wigwam last night fully armed, came away entirely unharmed.

The Tammany Coup d'Etat—The New Charter.

The Tammany General Committee, it appears, decided that no meeting should be held in the Tammany building last night. It will be seen by a document emanating from this body, and published in another column, that the gentlemen who are responsible for the safe keeping of the building and for the preservation of peace within its walls, had reason to suppose that some violence was intended on the occasion of a meeting, and therefore closed the doors of the building and took the precaution to have a force of police within in case any forcible demonstration should be made. The coup d'etat was as perfect in its result as in its conception, and nobody was hurt. The young democracy expended their force in a wholesome purgative of resolutions at Irving Hall in the afternoon; but fortunately for the peace of the city they made no demonstration at Tammany, and by this exemplary self-denial disarmed the oracles who proclaimed that riot and bloodshed would assuredly result from the anticipated grand gathering of the clans at the Wigwam.

The leaders of the new democracy are evidently laboring under a grievous mistake as to the character of the mother who nursed them, who fed them in their tender infancy, and in their half-fledged manhood elevated them to places of honor, trust and fat perquisites. The O'Brien and Morrissey disorganization have been acting as though the Tammany General Committee was a mere ward machine, with which they are accustomed to deal and beyond which their political experience does not extend, instead of an "ancient and honorable body," whose red skins proclaim them the frontiersmen of the city democracy, whose trophies of victory hang high upon the walls of the great Wigwam, whose feathers flutter defiantly in the November sun about election day, and whose gorgeous blankets strike terror to the enemy. The Morrissey-O'Brien combination seem to be ignorant of the first principles of the Tammany organization. They forget that the General Committee, if we understand it aright, is an emanation of the Tammany Society—that it holds its name and its place of meeting at the will of the society. Its rules may be as primitive and simple as those which hold together the tribes who dwell in buffalo skin "lodges," and hunt for white men's scalps; or they may be as subtle as the rules of the Jesuit orders, but of this the recalcitrant Tammanites know better than we do. They ought to know, at least, that the sachems, like the priesthood of the ancient oracles, are supreme in Tammany Hall, and that if any one wants to differ with them they must differ outside the sacred precincts of the Tammany temple. They may form dissenting committees, like the Stuyvesant Committee, or the Mozart Confederation, or the Democratic Union Association, the Waterbury milk and water organization, or the flashlight and ballist Roosevelt committee; but they must understand that within Tammany Hall the General Committee are bound by their official pledges and obligations to conform to the interpretation of the usages and democratic doctrine as enunciated by the sachems.

Upon these points it appears the young democracy have made a mistake. They have seen the power and the duties of the sachems "through a glass darkly," and hence arises whatever disappointment or bad temper may result from the coup d'etat of last night. Meantime, there has been a new Charter presented to the Legislature. Mr. Frear unfolded its voluminous pages to the thin benches of the Assembly yesterday evening, and we give our readers the benefit of its long drawn out wisdom in our columns to-day. It is the former Sweeney Charter number one modified a little. It comes up, like a victorious rooster, with feathers all smoothed and crest erect, as though it had never been beaten in the pit. The failure of the Tammany powwow yesterday, so adroitly managed by the sachems, will necessarily transfer the Magna Charta to another Runnymede, and that will be on the floor of the Capitol at Albany, where we will watch the contest between the barons and the king with unabated interest. We only hope that whoever wins will win quickly and settle the question of our future city government.

MADE AN EXAMPLE OF HIM.—In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Patrick McDonald, a man well known in this city as a notorious emigrant swindler, was sentenced to the fullest extent of the law by Judge Bedford for swindling. The number of impositions of a nature similar to that practised by McDonald has increased of late, and while the unfortunate emigrants who are victimized obtain little or no redress the sharpers who prey upon them grow rich and prosperous. Judge Bedford in punishing McDonald has done well and his action may serve as a salutary caution to others engaged in swindling too confiding emigrants.

STREALING THE LIVELY OF HEAVEN TO SERVE THE DEVIL IN.—Read the resolutions adopted by the Jim-Irving Hall democracy last night.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.—The Emperor Napoleon proceeds actively in his work of securing a constitutional government to the French people. His Majesty elaborates his late proclamation of Magna Charta by the publication of a project of a *Senatus Consultum* drawn up in accordance with its provisions. He constitutes what may be called an imperial aristocracy in France, the throne and Senate being down to the people and the people being elevated by the acquisition of franchise rights nearer to the crown. The constitution of France "henceforth may only be changed by the voice of the people on the proposal of the Emperor." So says the Bonaparte manifesto. It is "the revolution worked to its legitimate consequences."

MASTERS OF THE WIGWAM.—Not the old democracy, nor the young democracy—not Tweed or Morrissey—but the Metropolitan Police. Now let us see if they will have to take possession of the Legislature.

THE ORIGINAL NEW YORK CHARTER has been reported amended by Mr. Frear, in the Assembly and made a special order for Wednesday. The democracy are coming back to first principles and tried leaders.

The Trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte at Tours—The Verdict.

No trial in recent times has commanded so much attention or created so much excitement as that which has just been brought to a close at Tours. For anything at all approaching it in interest we have to go back to the trial of the present Emperor of the French himself in 1840. There are men still living who remember the trial of Queen Caroline, and our reading recalls to us many great trials in which peers, princes or royal personages were placed on their defence. In those days, however, the world was still slow. The railroad and steamboat system was young and telegraphy was but an incipient curiosity. The trial of Louis Napoleon took place thirty years ago, and thirty years have since made the world almost new. Since then months have been reduced to weeks, days to hours, hours to seconds. The trials of Warren Hastings and of Lord Clive had been forgotten in England before they began to be known here. It was not much different in the days of Queen Caroline. The change had begun, but the fruit was not yet when Louis Napoleon was tried by the peers of France and sent to his prison at Ham. It is thus that the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, although comparatively unimportant, has commanded so much attention here and all the world over, as well as in France. It is the first great trial in which a prince has been called upon to defend himself against a charge of murder since we entered upon the new era of railroads and telegraphs and the modern newspaper.

In these columns we have watched, noted and commented upon the trial as it went on. Our readers daily have been as well posted upon the facts as any reader of news in Paris, and as a rule a little earlier. Our readers who have taken any interest in this trial cannot have been surprised at the verdict which was brought in by the jury on Sunday. It was all along our opinion, and we have never concealed it, that, although the Prince was known to be a rash and incautious person, there was no evidence in this case to convict him of murder. During the course of the trial the witnesses on both sides have failed to inspire us with a high opinion of the French character. Bad temper and contradiction of each other and of themselves on the one side and on the other have so abounded that it has been difficult to believe that there was in any of the witnesses any high sense of justice or any innate love of truth. Nor can we say that we have been much more pleased with the law agents on either side. On the part of the prosecution there has been too strong a disposition to heap abuse upon the Prince. On the part of the defence there has been too strong a disposition to heap abuse upon the deceased, and on those who acted with him. On the whole we do not much wonder that the friends of Victor Noir were tempted to make unwise demonstrations, and that Prince Pierre more than once forgot the solemnity and danger of his position. So far as we know the facts the Court behaved well throughout, nor can there be any doubt that the jurors conducted themselves becomingly in the circumstances. The only just verdict that could be given they gave. There was no evidence to prove that the Prince had done otherwise than act in self-defence. The Procureur General asked more than was warranted by facts, but not more than was wise in the premises, when he asked for a verdict of "guilty, with extenuating circumstances." The jury very properly returned a verdict of "not guilty" on all the points of the indictment. The fresh case made by the prosecution, although somewhat surprising to us by its immediate effect and by its final result, is in perfect harmony with French law. In this country, and so far as we know, in England, the Prince would have regained his liberty on the conclusion of the criminal trial. The civil case with us would have been dealt with separately. The Prince would have been liberated on bail and held to appear when called for. As it is, however, the Prince has no just ground of complaint. The counsel in the civil case asked one hundred thousand francs damages. The Court, as will be seen from the news of this morning, adjudged twenty-five thousand francs. The case is thus, so far, happily ended. The Prince is again at liberty, although the question still remains whether he is a safe person to enjoy liberty. In our judgment the Prince at liberty is a more dangerous citizen than would be Henri Rochefort, who is still in prison. The Emperor, however, is not the man now to neglect his cousin. In all likelihood we shall soon hear of him somewhere out of France.

The moral of this whole case might be put at great length, but it may also be put in a few sentences. France is passing through a crisis, a great crisis, and the promise is good. Unwise reformers refuse to see the good that is offered them. Unwise partisans of the empire and of the Emperor refuse to see the strength or to recognize the character of the popular sentiment. Between them the crisis has almost brought France to the verge of violent revolution. This trial has escaped but a little of the gas on both sides to escape. In proportion as the gas has escaped there is the less danger of explosion. In other words, Napoleon is stronger, and his Prime Minister, Ollivier, has a greater chance of success. There will be loud expressions of dissatisfaction on the part of the "irreconcilables." But France as a whole will settle down and bless itself that, while the ship of state is in some danger in consequence of the storm, there is at the helm both power and wisdom. France, and all those who now wish well for France, can now afford to wait with some degree of calm for the promised *Senatus Consultum*.

A REMARKABLE SPECIMEN OF FINE LINEN was exhibited at the caucus of the Jim-Irving Hall democracy last night by General Frank Spinoza. The General seemed to be too starched to speak.

THE MOUNTAIN AND MOUSE.—When the mountain of old was in labor everybody looked for the coming of some terrible monster; but, lo! and behold, it was a ridiculous mouse. So last night, everybody expected the Wigwam to be taken by storm by the jackknives or the Big Indians, when, lo! and behold, the Wigwam was covered by a cloud of locusts.

ABOUT THE ONLY MAN among the country democracy who has sufficient brains to comprehend the democratic squabble in this city is Senator Hardenburgh, of Ulster county. There ought to be more like him.

Storm Signals.

This subject is forcibly brought to mind by the arrival of the equinoctial season. For many years it has been growing on the attention of the civilized world, and some of the most practical minds have been at work to perfect a system of weather telegraphy for the benefit of commerce and navigation. In England and France already results of incalculable importance have been reaped; and although many mistakes have been made in rightly interpreting the meaning and motion of the angry elements the system is every day becoming more certain and complete.

It is impossible, in the present condition of our commerce, to over-estimate the value of storm warnings to the shipping of our lakes and Atlantic coast. In the north temperate zone careful observations, long continued, have shown that our great storms almost invariably come from some westerly point and thence follow an easterly course. From more than fifty charts of American storms, prepared by Esqy, meteorologists have deduced the fact that they take their rise in the vast plain which lies immediately east of the Rocky Mountains and thence march in a northeasterly line. The storm of December 19, 1836, expanded over an oval area three thousand miles long and half that distance in breadth. It is said that sometimes the whole of Europe is involved in tempest at one time. And it may well suggest the possibility of forewarning both seaports and interior cities of impending danger.

The endeavor to predict the occurrence of storms has been attempted with marked success by the late Admiral Fitzroy in England, and in France by Le Verrier, the astronomer. On the 2d of December, 1863, the president of the Toulon Chamber of Commerce was notified by telegram from Paris that a severe storm would traverse France. The despatch had gained four hours' time ahead of the storm, which burst in great fury at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon. But it fell on the shipping in the roadsteads fully forewarned and forearmed, and it was found that all risks were provided against. The same alarm had been telegraphed to Turin, and was immediately communicated to the ports on the western coast of Italy, twelve hours in advance, so that the fury of the storm was harmless. The fitness of these terrible besoms of destruction is not so great as to outstrip the ordinary despatch of the telegraph. That of March 22, 1861, is known to have occupied eight hours in passing from Dubuque, on the Mississippi, to Milwaukee, on Lake Michigan. Their average velocity is said to be not more than twenty-five miles an hour, which, with our present lines of telegraph, would enable an attentive meteorologist to put immense districts of the country, both inland and seaboard, on the alert.

The collecting of information by the telegraph and the wide dissemination of timely warnings is a work which, owing to the expense, the government alone can accomplish. The cost of maintaining a storm bureau for the United States may be closely conjectured from the statistical report of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution of England. With two hundred and ten lifeboats and two hundred and seventy-nine rocket and mortar apparatus stations to keep up, we learn from the last quarterly journal of the society that during the year 1868 and the first eight months of 1869, through its exertions, over fourteen hundred lives and thirty-four vessels were saved, at a cost of £36,968. Compared with the saving of life and property by a watchful bureau the expense is a trifle. In Europe the science of the weather receives great prominence. Certainly no field of study is more promising to all classes. In England so far has this beautiful and beneficent science advanced that by the aid of storm warnings the forewarned seaman is easily enabled to elude, or, if overtaken, to outdrive many of the gales that sweep around the British coasts and that once strewn them with wrecks and corpses. Upon the prosecution of the researches which have wrought this change the welfare of the marine and mercantile world everywhere must largely depend.

"WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT HONEST MEN COME BY THEIR OWN."—Witness the struggle between the democratic factions to prove that every mother's son of them is in favor of reform, reduction of taxation, a pure and incorruptible government, strict accountability and the good of all citizens.

THE LATEST WHISKY RAID IN BROOKLYN.—There was another whiskey raid in the City of Churches yesterday. For three months there has been a lull, but the watchful assessors, it seems, were not altogether ignorant of the manufacture of the "ardent" on the sly. Early in the morning the raiding party, consisting of the revenue men, the marines and the police, moved on the illicit whiskey distilleries in Plymouth street. The movement was short, sharp and decisive. The enemy was captured without difficulty, whiskey laved the streets and nobody was hurt.

WANTED.—At the caucus of the Jim-Irving Hall democracy last night, the physical likenesses of Dick and Mike Connolly.

BACK AT THE STARTING POINT.—Assemblyman Frear, with his original Charter, revised and improved. But the rough and ready and the Mantlinis say that rooster will not fight. The proof of the pudding, however, is in the eating thereof. Try the pudding.

THE LATEST AND BEST COUP D'ETAT.—While the Jim-Irving Hall democracy were palavering last night about what they intended to do, the Tammany democrats were introducing a charter into the Legislature somewhat identical with the first, but amended so as to meet some of the objections which honest citizens have suggested.

GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS fell in an epileptic fit in San Francisco yesterday, and now lies in a critical condition. The country can ill spare this gallant old soldier although peace has come, and we hope devoutly that he will escape this new danger as he did the many dangers of battle.

THE DEMOCRACY in the Legislature finally propose to give the city a new government. They have left us to float at random long enough without charter or compass.

FRANCIS P. McLEAN has been bottled up. He was altogether too sweet-scented to be allowed to go abroad among the rough and readies.

The Cambria and the Sappho—Proposed Channel Race.

From present appearances there is every promise that we shall have a race between the Cambria and the Sappho in British waters, and early in the season. At least this may be taken as the practical consequence of what is said in the letters of Messrs. Ashbury and Douglas, given elsewhere; but races are in these days so apt to be much discussed before the start that it is not safe to accept anything relating to them too positively. The race proposed by Mr. Ashbury and accepted by Mr. Douglas is one of a "series," and numbers as high as "four," though it was still not the highest. This plan of proposing races "in series" gives some range of choice to the challenged party. But we see that Mr. Douglas has still, with all this range of choice, taken a race that he does not believe will be altogether a fair one for his boat. Are we to suppose from this that in all the races of six series the one most fair toward him is not altogether fair? The race decided upon is for sixty miles to windward from a point in the English Channel and back. Mr. Douglas' objection is that this will give a long race with the wind on the best point for the Cambria and not the best point for the Sappho for the whole course out, however it may be for the return, and on the return the chance is as good for one as for the other. For half the race, therefore, he believes his opponent will to a dead certainty have a clear advantage. We doubt this. In the first place it is not clear that anybody can make a race for sixty miles to windward. The wind may hold for twenty miles, but before a yacht makes sixty miles it will change. If, therefore, to sail on the wind is the Cambria's best point she will probably have that point for only one-third the course out. Aside from the point of races definitely discussed, the owners of the Cambria and Sappho go into several polemic notions into which it is scarcely profitable, in a yachting sense, to follow them. One of these is clearly a case of metaphysics. It touches the relations of fear and courage in the human soul. Mr. Ashbury has said that an American once hesitated to race him through "fear of defeat," but he disclaims any intention to impute a want of courage. Hereupon comes Mr. Douglas with the sound old-fashioned notion that a man cannot be brave and afraid both at once and presents the postulate that "the presence of fear implies the absence of courage," though this he means not physically, but morally only. This is good metaphysics, but has so little to do with yachting that we think the gentlemen will have to turn it over to Herbert Spencer.

ONE OF THE JIM-IRVING HALL DEMOCRATS undertook to stand upon a "cheer" last night when Senator Creamer was speaking, and speaking really eloquently. A "colored gentleman" notified him that "standing upon the cheers was agin' the orders of the boss." All the cheering after that was outside among the roughs, and it was only for "John Fox," "Tom Creamer" and "Mike Norton."

After the Naval Officers Now.

Senator Spencer, of Alabama, is ambitious of handing his name down to posterity as the stern guardian of the public Treasury and the advocate of economy. He believes that the expenditures of the government are too large, and with a view to reducing them he has introduced a bill in the United States Senate which provides for the dismissal of some three hundred and fifty officers of the navy, and the consequent saving of half a million of dollars per annum. Of course a bill of this kind was to be expected. The moment our politicians are aroused to a sense of their extravagance they propose to curtail expenses by reducing the salaries of our army and navy officers or by attacking the commissions of such officers. If there were any too many epauletted gentlemen employed in the navy we should not object to Senator Spencer's bill; but it is a notorious fact that there is no maritime power of consequence in the world with a smaller navy and a smaller staff of naval officers than the United States. The proposition to discharge more than one-fourth the total number on the active list, including five rear admirals, thirteen commodores and ten captains, is so manifestly absurd that we cannot believe the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs will ever report the bill. We advise Congress to let the navy alone. There are none too many officers in it, and those that we employ are men of experience in naval warfare not less than the science of navigation. The Republic cannot do without their services. If Mr. Spencer is really desirous of saving the public money let him introduce a bill reducing the salaries of Congressmen to three thousand dollars per annum. Such a reduction will save the national Treasury six hundred and thirty thousand dollars every year, and will enable us to leave undisturbed efficient and gallant men who have risked their lives in defence of the Union and who deserve a better reward than that which is proposed for them.

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY, disappointed in not gaining admittance to the hall of Old Tammany, proceeded to Irving Hall, headed by the celebrated and honorable Jim Irving. Hence the title—"Jim-Irving Hall Democracy."

THE RETURN OF CONSUL HALE FROM EGYPT.—Mr. Hale, who was our representative in Egypt during the stormy times of the war, when the diplomatic negotiations between this country and the Viceroy were of a very delicate nature, has returned home from his post. He bore a very conspicuous part among our foreign representatives, although his station was not among the first Powers. During his diplomatic term he arrested John Surrait, who fled to Egypt, and returned him to the United States authorities. He also took part in the opening ceremonies of the Suez Canal, and comes home crammed with important notes of that great work which may be suggestive as regards our projected Darien Canal.

ENCROACHMENTS ON ECUADOR.—It would seem, from the letter of our correspondent in Panama, that the Ecuadorian government is about having a little difficulty with the governments of Brazil and Peru regarding encroachments on its territory. The boundary lines of the Brazilian empire and the Peruvian republic